

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Bi-139  
Feb. '16

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PREPARATIONS FOR POISONING JACK RABBITS.

Poisoned Alfalfa Hay.

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine in 2 gallons of hot water and sprinkle over 16 pounds of good leafy dry alfalfa hay, chopped into 1 or 2 inch lengths. The poisoned hay may be scattered in very small quantities along rabbit trails, or exposed in small heaps in locations from which stock is excluded.

Poisoned Oats.

Mix 1 tablespoonful of starch in 1/2 a teacup of cold water and stir into 1 pint of boiling water to make a thin, clear paste. Mix 1 ounce of powdered strychnine with 1 ounce of powdered bicarbonate of soda, and stir with the starch to a smooth, creamy mass. Stir in 1/10 of an ounce of saccharine. Apply to 12 quarts of good clean oats and mix thoroughly to coat each kernel. Scatter sparingly along rabbit trails, about a tablespoonful at each place, or expose more liberally where stock will not be endangered.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING JACK RABBITS

POISONED ALFALFA LEAVES.

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 2 gallons of hot water and sprinkle over 10 pounds of alfalfa hay leaves. Mix the leaves thoroughly until all moisture is absorbed.

The poisoned leaves should be distributed in small handfuls in lines a few feet apart across portions of fields where observations made at night show the rabbits to be feeding. Stock should be excluded.

After snow falls poisoned alfalfa should be distributed ONLY about stock yards or previously baited poison-corrals from which stock are excluded. These corrals should be baited with a small quantity of clean alfalfa hay a few nights previous to poisoning to get the rabbits accustomed to feeding there.

When using the corral method under winter weather conditions the quantity of alfalfa leaves in the above formula may be increased to 14 pounds. In localities where alfalfa is not raised, rye or emmer heads may be substituted.

POISONED OATS.

Mix one tablespoonful of starch in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold water and stir into 1 pint of boiling water to make a thin clear paste. Mix 1 ounce of powdered strychnine with 1 ounce of powdered bicarbonate of soda (baking soda), and stir with the starch to a smooth, creamy mass. Stir in 1 teacup of table salt. Apply to 12 quarts of good clean oats and mix thoroughly to coat each kernel.

Distribute as in directions for use of poisoned alfalfa leaves, using a large tablespoonful at each place. Each quart should make twenty-five to thirty doses. A clear, cold night, when snow is on the ground and the rabbits' natural food supply is scarce, is the best time to expose this poison.

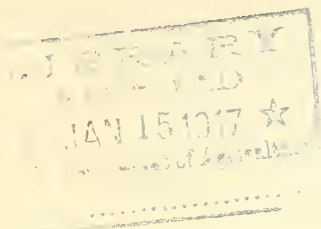
CAUTION.

All utensils used in the preparation of poisons, and all poison containers should be kept PLAINLY LABELED and OUT OF REACH of children, live stock, and irresponsible persons.



B527  
Bi-139.  
Dec. 16.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING JACK RABBITS

POISONED ALFALFA LEAVES.

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 2 gallons of hot water and sprinkle over 10 pounds of alfalfa hay leaves. Mix the leaves thoroughly until all moisture is absorbed.

The poisoned leaves should be distributed in small handfuls in lines a few feet apart across portions of fields where observations made at night show the rabbits to be feeding. Stock should be excluded.

After snow falls poisoned alfalfa should be distributed ONLY about stock yards or previously baited poison-corrals from which stock are excluded. These corrals should be baited with a small quantity of clean alfalfa hay a few nights previous to poisoning in order to get the rabbits accustomed to feeding there.

When using the corral method under winter weather conditions the quantity of alfalfa leaves in the above formula may be increased to 14 pounds. In localities where alfalfa is not raised, rye or emmer heads may be substituted.

POISONED OATS.

Mix 1 tablespoonful of starch in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold water and stir into 1 pint of boiling water to make a thin clear paste. Mix 1 ounce of powdered strychnine with 1 ounce of powdered bicarbonate of soda (baking soda), and stir with the starch to a smooth, creamy mass. Stir in 1 teacup of table salt. Apply to 12 quarts of good clean oats and mix thoroughly to coat each kernel.

Distribute as in directions for use of poisoned alfalfa leaves, using a large tablespoonful at each place. Each quart should make twenty-five to thirty doses. A clear, cold night, when snow is on the ground and the rabbits' natural food supply is scarce, is the best time to expose this poison.

CAUTION.

All utensils used in the preparation of poisons, and all poison containers should be kept PLAINLY LABELED and OUT OF REACH of children, irresponsible persons, and livestock.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEYDIRECTIONS FOR POISONING JACK RABBITSPOISONED ALFALFA LEAVES.

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnin sulphate in 2 gallons of hot water and sprinkle over 10 pounds of alfalfa hay leaves. Mix the leaves thoroughly until all moisture is absorbed.

The poisoned leaves should be distributed in small handfuls in lines a few feet apart across portions of fields where observations made at night show the rabbits to be feeding. Stock should be excluded.

After snow falls poisoned alfalfa should be distributed ONLY about stock yards or previously baited poison-corrals from which stock are excluded. These corrals should be baited with a small quantity of clean alfalfa hay a few nights previous to poisoning, in order to get the rabbits accustomed to feeding there.

When using the corral method under winter weather conditions the quantity of alfalfa leaves in the above formula may be increased to 14 pounds. In localities where alfalfa is not raised, rye or emmer heads may be substituted.

POISONED OATS.

Mix 1 tablespoonful of starch in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold water and stir into 1 pint of boiling water to make a thin clear paste. Mix 1 ounce of powdered strychnin with 1 ounce of powdered bicarbonate of soda (baking soda), and stir with the starch to a smooth, creamy mass. Stir in 1 teacup of table salt. Apply to 12 quarts of good clean oats and mix thoroughly to coat each kernel.

Distribute as in directions for use of poisoned alfalfa leaves, using a large tablespoonful at each place. Each quart should make 25 to 30 doses. A clear, cold night, when snow is on the ground and the rabbits' natural food supply is scarce, is the best time to expose this poison.

CAUTION.

All uncleaned utensils used in the preparation of poisons, and all poison containers should be kept PLAINLY LABELED and OUT OF REACH of children, irresponsible persons, and live stock.



6. Cut Apples: Mix 1 ounce of strychnine alkaloid (powdered) with 1/8 ounce (1 teaspoonful) saccharine and place in salt shaker for dusting on bait. Cut apples up into round thin slices. Drop a handful of sliced apples in the pail or can. Dust strychnine-saccharine mixture over this, adding apples as fast as coated until the pail is full. Scatter the baits along trails leading into fields where damage is being done. Bait exposed where rabbits are feeding also brings results. Green apples, thinnings, or windfalls can be used early in summer and early in fall at little expense.

CAUTION. - Keep all poison materials and utensils PLAINLY LABELED and OUT OF REACH of children, irresponsible persons, and livestock.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING JACK RABBITS.

1. Poisoned Alfalfa Leaves: Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 2 gallons of hot water and sprinkle over 10 pounds of clean alfalfa hay leaves. These may be procured by placing a few forkfuls of leafy alfalfa hay on a tarpaulin or wagon cover, threshing it with a pitchfork, and removing the stems and dirt. Mix the poisoned leaves thoroughly until all moisture is absorbed. Should strychnine alkaloid be used, 1 quart of vinegar should be substituted for 1 quart of water in preparing the solution, and equally good results will be obtained.
2. Poisoned Alfalfa Leaves, Starch Paste Formula: Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 2 quarts of boiling water. Stir into this poison solution 1-1/2 tablespoonfuls of gloss starch dissolved in a little cold water. Heat and stir until a clear paste is formed. Sprinkle this poisoned paste over about 12 pounds of good alfalfa hay leaves and mix thoroughly until all moisture is absorbed.
3. Poisoned Grain Heads: In localities where alfalfa is not raised, rye, emmer, or wheat heads are excellent vehicles for poison, and frequently surpass alfalfa leaves in effectiveness, particularly in dry-land sections. Where possible, grain heads for poisoning should be cut and cured when the grain is in the dough stage, as it is more palatable and attractive to rabbits when cut at this time. Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 6 quarts of hot water and sprinkle over 10 pounds of grain heads. Mix thoroughly until all moisture is absorbed. The heads should be cut from the stem just below the last kernel and as little straw taken as possible.
4. Poisoned Oats: Mix 1 tablespoonful of starch in 1/2 cup of cold water and stir into 1 pint of boiling water to make a thin clear paste. Mix 1 ounce of powdered strychnine with 1 ounce of powdered bicarbonate of soda (baking soda), and stir with the starch to a smooth creamy mass. Stir in 1 teacup of table salt. Apply to 12 quarts of good clean oats and mix thoroughly to coat each kernel. Each quart should make from 25 to 30 baits.
5. Poisoned Salt: In some localities poisoned salt has given good results during the summer months. Add 1 ounce of powdered strychnine to 16 ounces of table salt and stir until evenly mixed. The poisoned salt mixture should be exposed in inch auger holes bored in 2x4 blocks cut in 8-inch lengths. The hole should be bored to the depth of an inch and half filled with the mixture. These blocks may be placed in inconspicuous places along trails with comparative safety to livestock. Jar lids may be used but they can not be placed in fields accessible to live stock. These lids can be spiked to the ground with long nails, or nailed to blocks, so that rabbits will not upset them. All lids or blocks should be picked up after poisoning operations are concluded.

(over)